

19260. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Walnut Meats. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 27232. I. S. No. 31511. S. No. 5414.)

Samples of walnut meats from the shipments herein described having been found to be partly decomposed, wormy, and moldy, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Utah.

On November 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight cases of walnut meats, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in part on or about September 30, 1931, and in part on or about October 14, 1931, by Leon Mayer, from Los Angeles, Calif., and had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cases) "Mayers Brand Walnuts Special Standard Amber."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed, filthy, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 16, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19261. Adulteration of puree of mushrooms. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Puree of Mushrooms. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 26872. I. S. No. 35245. S. No. 5061.)

Samples of canned puree of mushrooms from the shipments herein described having been found to contain decomposed material, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On August 29, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three cases of puree of mushrooms, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Keystone Mushroom Co. (Inc.), from Coatesville, Pa., in part on or about January 26, 1931, and in part on or about February 23, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Keystone Brand Puree of Mushrooms * * * Packed by Keystone Mushroom Company, Coatesville, Penna."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted partly of decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19262. Adulteration of celery. U. S. v. 161 Crates of Celery. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26497. I. S. No. 35639. S. No. 4812.)

Excessive deposits of arsenic having been found on samples of celery taken from the shipment herein described, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

On June 16, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 161 crates of celery at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Sanford-Oviedo Truck Growers (Inc.), from McAvon Park (Avon Park), Fla., on or about May 27, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Florida into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Rex Beach Autograph Brand Finest Grade Celery Rex Beach Farms, Avon Park, Florida."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic, in an amount which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On October 12, 1931, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*